Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.........MONDAY, JULY 25, 1831.

[VOL. XII.....NO. 581.

TERMS.......The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

By Authority.

Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 35.

An ACT to incorporate Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That William Mathews, Matthew Deagle, Peter S. Shreiber, Thomas Carbery and William Hickey, and their successors in office are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, under the name, style and title of Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels, that may hereafter be given, granted, sold, devised, or bequeathed to Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporation; and that they may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy all lands, tenements, rents, annuities rights, or privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects, of what kind or nate soever, which shall, or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them, or either of them, as Trustees of the said Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same: *Provided*, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall, at no time, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, may, and shall be hereafter, capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or exchange at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit; and the said corporation shall make such by laws as may be useful for the government and support, and for the general accomplishment of the objects of the said Asylum, as herein-after mentioned and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, or the laws in force in the District of Columbia, for the time being, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a meeting of the regular annual contributors to the support of Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the month of June, in each year, the hour and day and manner of giving notice for which, to be regulated by the by-laws; at which meeting, by those who from the by laws may be qualified to vote, nine female managers shall be elected, who shall appoint a first and second Directress, and may fill all vacancies in their own Board, until the next election; that their duties shall be regulated by the by-laws: and the present managers may continue in office until the election in June next.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, with the consent and approbation of the parent, guardian, or friends, who may have the care of any male or female child, or where a child may be destitute of any friend or protector, the same may be received into Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, under such regulations as may be made by the by-laws, and there protected, instructed, and supported; and they shall not thereafter be withdrawn, or be at liberty themselves to withdraw from the Asylum, without the consent or dismissal of the corporation aforesaid, until, if a male, he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or, if a female the age of eighteen years; but, up to the ages aforesaid respectively, they shall remain subject to the direction of the said corporation, unless they may, by the same, be exonerated from service previous to attaining those ages respectively; and the said corporation shall have the power to bind any child under their care, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, occupation or profession, under such conditions as may be determined by the by-laws, a copy of which conditions shall be delivered to, and they shall be binding on every person to whom any child may be so bound: that there may also be established, in connection with Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, schools for the daily attendance of children whose parents or guardians are or may be unable to pay for their instruction, or whose parents or guardians may contribute towards the support of the Asylum, under such regulations as may be made in the by-laws.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any vacancy, which, from death, resignation, or otherwise, may happen in the Board of Trustees, shall be filled according to the mode to be prescribed in the by-laws; that they may hold such meetings as they shall think proper, and, to give form to their proceedings, may appoint such officers as they may deem necessary, and provide proper checks and and responsibilities for the security of the property and funds of the corporation aforesaid; that they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, upon which the by-laws shall be recorded; and that they shall make report, at the annual meeting to be held in June, of the affairs and condition of the institution for the preceding year.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, amend, modify, or repeal the foregoing act.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 25, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 36.

An ACT for the relief of the citizens of Shawneetown.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for any purchaser, the assignee or legal representative of any purchaser, of any in or out lot or lots in the town of Shawneetown in the State of Illinois, which lot or lots may have reverted for the non payment of the purchase money, to re-enter the same lot or lots which may have so reverted, with the Register and Receiver of the district of Shawneetown, at any time within six months after the passage of this act, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: by paying, in addition to what has heretofore been paid upon each in-lot, five dollars, and upon each out-lot, one dollar and twenty-five cents, per acre.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Trustees of the town of Shawneetown, and their successors in office, for ever, in trust, to sell, or otherwise dispose of, for the purpose of graduating and paying the river bank within the limits of said town, all the vacant ground not necesary for streets, all the in or out lots within the bounds of said town, which remain unsold, and all such as may remain unsold, under the provisions of the first section of this act; this act to be carried into effect under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved, March, 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 37.

An ACT for the sale of the lands in the State of Illinois reserved for the use of the salt springs on the Vermillion river in that State

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Illinois shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Legislature of said State has or may direct, the whole or any part of the lands reserved and set apart by the President of the United Status, on the twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five for the use of the salt works on the Vermillion river, in said State, and to apply the proceedings of such sale to such objects as the Legislature of said State has or may, direct: *Provided*, Said land shall not be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per aere.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday BULLETIN.

A live Yankee.—A scene occurred before one our magistrates in the early part of the week, which furnished great amusement to a crowded auditory, and the particulars of which are briefly as follows:—

'I reckon you're a squire, an't you?' said a fellow, as he whisked into the ofice, his face red as a lobster with the heat, and the perspiration pouring down his cheeks in a stream, which he in vain essayed to wipe off with a dirty cotton handkerchief.

'I'm a magistrate, sir—have you any business with me?'

'Guess I have that. I've got business for you and two or three others. You see I'm from Bosting—Bosting—you know were Bosting, is I guess, don't you?' Well, I come righ slick down from there in a smack, with Cap'n Joe Whipple—our Sal was along too—oh! she's a heavenly splice of a crittur—and Joe Whipple too he's a severe one. So you see all the voyage I kind o' hitched up to Sal, and Sal she kind o' seemed to like it, as so at last I seemed to think she'd make a cruel good wife for me, and told her so. So says she to me, 'Nathan,'—my name's Nathan—Nathan Lumberfunction's my name—'Nathan,' says she, 'you are a sort of a slickish man, I guess we'll do it.' I recon so too, says I, and so you see with that I jest gave her a buss in her chops by way of a saluter, and we fixed it all to go to some Squire and he spliced jest as quick as ever we could get ashore.—Well, I reckon we got ashore arter a while, though we had some of the most dreadfully awfullest storms that ever blewed. Cap'n Joe goes along shore too—he was high up for the fun, too. I can tell you though I sort o' thought Sal was too awful clever to Cap'n Joe, seeing as how she was going to be my wife. Well, you see——

Magistrate—My friend, you take a great deal too much—can't you come to the bottom of the story at once?'

'Well, I guess I'm pretty near that any how—So you see I and Sal and Cap'n Joe all goes streaking it down to the Squire's, I and Sal to get married. Goin' long Water street, who should I see but Jerry Buffum standin in a shad boat, up to his eyes, I vow in shad and herrin.—Well, Jerry, says I, now if that dont beat! who'd a thor't it—so I and Jerrey puts into a shop clost by, and there we drinked—oh, Jerusalem, how we drinked! Told Sal and and Cap'n Joe to wait out side a minute or two for I and Jerry, cause Jerry set to volunteer to go long too, arter the drink was over?

Magistrate—Are you done!

The complainant paused a moment, looked the magistrate in the face, swelled out his cheeks, raised his arms, but suddenly exclaimed, 'Well, never mind that!' and went on—

'Well, you see I and Jerry drinked there till near night, cause I kind o'disremembered any thing about Sal and Capt'n Joe. So when I comes back to the shallop to look arter where they'd gone to, what now do you think I saw? By the snakes o'Babylon, Squire, there was Capt'n Joe huggin my Sal around the neck, and right afore my face. By the hocky, Capt'n Joe, says I, what do you mean by that are liberty? So he said nothin to that, though he's ridiculous fond of talking, but he and Sal bust out a laughin, and at last Capt'n Joe said, when he saw that I was wretchedly hurt, 'why, says he, 'Nathan, Sal's' my wife!!—Oh ho' says I, and jest about let him have it slick and cruel, Squire, mind I tell ye.'

Magistrate—But what do you want from me, young man I can't sit here and listen to your nonsense. What do you wish of me?

'I want a warrant for to take that are Capt'n', replied the complainant in a voice of thunder, which scared out a crowd of brats that had gathered around his heels during the previous harangue.

Mag.—What charge do you make against him?

Comp.—I reckon I charge him with stealing off my wife.

Mag.—But you were not married.

Comp.—Wer'at we on the way to it? and that's the same thing, I guess.

Mag.—Not at all, I cannot grant you a warrant; you've missed a wife by preferring a dram. Clear the office you boys there—go, begone, the whole of you—and the disappointed complainant went out with the mob of gentlemen idlers, swelling with indignation at his defeat, and vowing that *he'd* circumfizzle that are varmint yet afore he got many miles nearer Bosting."

◆

Interesting Scene.—A few days since a young tradesman, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this city, in passing along a wharf at which a ship from one of the ports in Ireland was about to be made fast, stopped as is usual with persons from a foreign country to observe whether any face which had been familiar to their eye in earlier years, might not present itself. In the bustle of attempting to get quickly on shore, one of the passengers fell into the dock and instantly sunk under the vessel; without a moment's hesitation, the young man before alluded to, who had remained to gratify his curiosity, plunged into the deep after the drowning man, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing him safe to land. The deliverer very naturally felt anxious to see his prize restored to perfect life, and with this view remained to tender his assistance without going away to change or even dry his apparel. A few moments after some simple remedies had been applied, the rescued man slowly opened his eyes and murmured "God bless you, God bless you, it would be too soon to die so far away from home." The voice and the awakening countenance of the newly arrived young man, filled the other with an intensity of eagerness visible to all around, he asked the place of birth and name of his patient: both questions were soon answered satisfactorily enough to prove that the rescued and rescuer were brothers! It is needless to attempt to relate the sequel,—in an instant they were interlocked in a close embrace, and a thousand questions and congratulations were made on each side, before one could be answered. Finally the brothers retired amidst the ejaculations and the wonder of all who observed the singular scene.

N. Y. Cour.

◆

Gold Mines in this County.—We are informed that a gold mine has been discovered, on the lands of Mr. W. Davis, in this county, about 24 miles West of this place. It has been slightly examined by gentlemen engaged in the mining business, who expressed an opinion that the gold which had been collected was remarkably pure and the quantity obtained from a bushell of earth as much as could have been expected from the hasty and imperfect manner in which it was" panned out."

Halifax Advocate.

◆

Military Pride.—A farmer was elected to a corporalship in the militia company. His wife after discoursing with him for some time on the advantage, which his family would derive from his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone,

"Husband will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbors now."

◆

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretension to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliged alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper; and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we would gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

◆

"I wonder whether that man," observed Prince George of Cumberland, while witnessing the pantomime, and pointing to the clown, "holds his mouth upon lease." "I think not, cousin," was the quaint rejoinder of George of Cambridge; "in my opinion he holds it from *year to year*," (ear to ear.)

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

JACKSON CONVENTION.

The republican members of the legislature, to the number of more than one hundred and fifty, being nearly two thirds of that body, met in Convention on Friday evening last. This Convention unanimously passed resolutions approving the nomination of **ANDREW JACKSON** to the Presidency, and recommending a general Convention of republicans friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson to be held in Baltimore in May 1832, for the purpose of nominating a Vice President. The Veto of the President on the appropriation from the Treasury of money to build the Maysville road was approved, and the re-chartering of the United States Bank was disapproved without a dissenting voice. It was late in the evening before the Convention balloted for a nomination for Governor to be supported at the next March election; of 145 votes cast, His Excellency Samuel Dinsmoor had 134.

◆

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

From Kingston, (Ja.)—By the arrival at this port, of the brig *Marion*, Capt. *Aveilhe*, from the above place, in 14 days, we have been favored by Capt. A. with the following statement:—"By the arrival of the schr. *Phantom*, from Porto Bello, at Kingston, with Capt. *Bossiere*, and crew of the brig *Seraphim*, of Baltimore, it was reported that the said brig had been destroyed by the Batteries of Porto Bello. An extract from the log book of the schr. *Phantom*, (which vessel was laying at anchor near the *Seraphim*, at the time,) was to have been published in the Kingston papers, the day Capt. *Aveilhe* left, but for want of room it was left over till the next day. As far as he could recollect, it was thus:—"On or about the 20th May, the S. came into Porto Cabello, and Capt. B. went on shore to the fort. A short time after being there, he was seen from on board the S. to make for his boat, and the Spaniards after him; but he finally got to the boat, and eventually reached his vessel, when he immediately hove up his anchor and made all sail—beating out. At that time the Batteries commenced playing on him, and in the course of a short time, disabled his brig, wounded his mate, and several of his men. He then came to, again, and sent his boat on shore to know why he was fired into, but the boats crew and 2d mate, were made prisoners, and the Batteries continued their fire, with no colors flying, while the brig had her American ensign up all the while. About this time, Capt. *Echberger*, of the P. went on shore to the commander of the fort, and begged of him to cease firing; his answer was, that when Capt. B. would come on shore himself, he would do so; he the Commander, then wrote a note to Capt. B. to that effect, and sent it by Capt. E. on board of the brig, for all the other boats were captured by the small arms and long pivot of the gun of the brig. Capt. B's answer to the Commander was, that it was impossible for him to go on shore, and abandon his vessel to a few wounded men, and she lying in an exposed part of the harbor; when this answer was received by the commander of the fort, he re commenced his firing. Capt. B. by this time, finding that his brig was so much injured, that to prevent her from sinking, he slipt his cables and run her on shore. Capt. *Aveilhe* will not be certain, whether he was put in confinement—but during this time, the *Phantom*, then bound out, was permitted to take on board the crew and mate of the S. and proceed to St. Blas, where she was trading, as far as is recollected. Whilst at this place, Capt. B. having escaped from Porto Bello, reached St. Blas, where he joined his men, and took passage on board of the *Phantom*, for Kingston Ja. where they arrived on the 11th June. Capt. *Aveilhe* brought neither papers nor letters, and we submit the amount of his statement, without comment, to our readers.

Charleston Gazette.

◆

Fishing for compliments.—"I really cannot sing, believe me sir," was the reply of a young lady to the repeated requests of an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe, madam," rejoined he, with a smirk, "that you are fishing for compliments." "No' sir," exclaimed the lady, I never fish *in such a shallow stream*."

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

POLITICAL.

DANGER of CONSOLIDATION.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

We all agree that civil Government is designed for the good of the people, and that the will of the people alone should form, interpret and change the Government. In a popular Republican Government, this maxim is admitted to be fundamental and essential. The Constitution, or form of Government, then, must be the guide of public agents, the citizens and people at large. And if these agents or servants of the people have the sole right to construe the Constitution for themselves, they would in effect, not be amendable to the people, their masters or constituents; but would have power to do any thing which they should *pretend* was for the public good, however much, in so doing, they exceeded the power given them. The people, indeed, would have no restraint upon, or control over them; and they might act in an arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, and say that they so construed the Constitution as to justify their conduct. And strange as it may seem, we have men among us, who assume to have all the wisdom and patriotism in the country, who tells us, 'that generally, a written Constitution is of very little importance,' and 'that the public agent should not be policied by the will of the people.'

With this doctrines once admitted, and this is the doctrine of the leaders of the present self styled 'National Republicans,' there is no security for the liberty and rights of the people; there are no limits or restraints upon rulers and public agents, however desirous they may be of power. It is they, and not the people, who have the right to change and alter the Constitution; for this, surely, they can do, if they have the right to construe it according to their own wishes or interests. And thus the people, having once made and formed a Constitution, have no more control over it; but their agents and servants can alter or mould it as they please, and make it mean what they please.

This doctrine, it is feared, does not appear to the people generally, so dangerous as it really is. All people have lost their liberty, and all Governments have become arbitrary and despotic, by degrees, and almost imperceptibly. It will probably be so with the United States. But when fully considered in its tendency and consequences, this doctrine is pregnant with fatal evils. The States, it is said, who formed the Constitution, cannot alter it—and the people cannot assemble but by States to express their opinions. How then are the wishes of States or of the people, in cases of arbitrary exercise of power by the Federal Government, to be made known? They must acquiesce in the desires and opinions of their agents on the subject; and then there is no hope for us, but in the wisdom and patriotism of our agents.

Now the very objections made to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, arose from a foresight of evils such as these. It was said that there was danger that the General Government would assume and exercise powers not given to it; and that being paramount in some respects to any State, it would be constantly encroaching upon State rights, and would finally undertake to interpret the Constitution, and to dictate in all cases. It was therefore wished there had been some cause of reservation, or prohibition to the General Government against the exercise of power not given to it—and the amendments proposed in the Convention of Massachusetts, one of which was, that all power not fully and clearly given, was reserved to the States and to the people—secured the support of *Hancock, S. Adams*, and other Republican Patriots, and were the occasion of its final ratification in this State, and probably by a majority of other States.

But the doctrine lately advanced and contended for, as all important, as essential to the preservation of the Union, and to prevent confusion and anarchy, and contended, for, too, by some great men, is totally opposed to the views of many who voted for the adoption of the Constitution, and is inconsistent with the amendment above recited. And I appeal to men of candor, on this point, with perfect confidence, in favor of the view above given. And I call upon the friends of liberty to consider the subject, before the heretical doctrine becomes popular, and precedents shall have made dangerous errors appear sacred. Now is the time to oppose arbitrary opinions and to contend for political truth, before time shall give a sanction to anti-republican maxims. *Obsta principiis.*

It never was supposed, that any department of the Federal Government, or that Congress, were supreme in all cases; or that they should have authority to be the sole judges of the meaning of the Constitution. If this power is given by the Constitution; if the authority of Congress is in all cases paramount and supreme; or if the Federal Government is to judge of the extent of its own powers, then I shall cease to wonder that many good men early made objections to the Constitution, and that many feared it was dangerous to the liberties of the country. For one, I did not so understand it. It was considered a grant of power in certain general cases, and for certain general objects, to which the individual States were not fully competent. It was considered by those who framed it, as a '*commission*' for particular purposes, and with a grant of specified powers. But this idea is now rejected and scouted by some of our '*[illegible]* Statesmen,' as fit only to amuse children and old women; as unworthy of the splendid schemes of our great men. From such politicians, I devoutly and seriously say, 'Good Lord deliver us.'

B.

* * *

In recommending to the reader the following article, we beg leave to accompany it with a few remarks.

It is to be lamented that the science of political economy has been, and is still, so much neglected in this country. And it is indeed surprising, how ignorant upon this subject are many—a great many—of our most intelligent citizens. They are well acquainted with the Constitution, and with the laws emanating from it; they are well acquainted with the fundamental principles upon which the public institutions of the country have been erected; but they have no knowledge of the influence commerce, navigation, agriculture, and manufactures exercise over the operations of the Government, and the welfare of nations. They have no conception of the relative weight of the commerce, agriculture and manufactures, of a nation, and of the degree of importance of each, as connected with the power of that nation. Not only in the State legislatures, but in Congress, ignorance of political economy has been often exhibited, to the shame of this country, and by men too who pretend to the title of statesmen, and to the high offices which the people can bestow.

If in Congress this ignorance is manifested, it must be confessed that it is worse in the state legislatures, and so much so, that we have wondered how they have managed it to commit less blunders, when legislating for their constituents, than they have heretofore done, though God knows, enough has been done. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that men vote for internal improvements, for the chartering of a bank, for the levying of a tax, or the imposing of a duty, for a memorial against the Tariff, without understanding the first principles of the objects upon which they are legislating! Ask them what internal improvements are, and what influence they have on the agriculture and commerce of the country, they are dumb. They know very well, that internal improvements comprise good roads, canals, and perhaps rail roads; and that's all they know, their knowledge does not extend beyond this. Ask them what a bank is, and they will readily tell you, that it is an establishment which issues bank notes and lends money at interest. Ask them what influence this bank exercises in the fiscal concerns of the country, in establishing a solid or fictitious circulating medium, or increasing or diminishing the value of property, and they are silent. Ask them the reasons why they approve a remonstrance against the Tariff of 1828, and they are mute: they know very well that cotton is worth nothing, that they are ruined, bankrupt; they know that their brethern of the North are wallowing in luxury, while poverty stares them in the face, and all owing to the Tariff; but that's all they know. They do not reflect on the money they pay, in the form of duty, for the coffee and tea they drink, for the cotton and wollen cloths with which they cover their backs: they cannot trace this duty, taken from their pockets, to the pockets of northern capitalists and manufacturers.

It is high time the people of the South should open their eyes to the subject under consideration. It is high time that our intelligent men should turn their attention to a subject which is so intimately connected with the best interests of the South.

Georgia Journal.

* * *

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Messrs Editors: Among the blessed effects of the "Law of Abominations," is the delay a merchant suffers from the tardiness in obtaining from the custom-house a return of the square yard of duty. The writer of this article had a small invoice of cloths arrived in the City of New York, in the month of February last; and the goods were sold within one week after the entry of the same at the custom house—and yet up to this date, a sale's account cannot be sent on to this place, because a return of the square yard duty cannot be obtained from the proper officers of the former city. And yet our *blessed disinterested*, and *patriotic* manufacturers, have lately congregated in New York in order to throw greater obstacles in the way, of importers, under the delusive idea of preventing fraud on the revenue! If the late Mr. Mallary ("of blessed memory") could come back to us, and see the effect of his ill judged bill, he would be among the first to propose its repeal.

OLD COLONY.

[illegible]

Salisbury:

JULY 25, 1831.

NILES, THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, &c.

Political absurdity seems to be the order of the day. Each party, with the most studied art of concealment, tries to blind the people to the defects of its system and to set forth, in glowing colors, all its beauties. This course of political contention argues a great want of liberality and fairness, in those who pursue it—such a course we, entirely, eschew. If the party, under whose banner we have enlisted, does that of which we cannot honestly and conscientiously approve, we never fail to express our disapprobation;—we *blindly* follow no party—we lay down certain principles for our guidance, and to those principles we strictly adhere, until convinced of their unsoundness;—that party whose views co-incide with our own obtains our support, so long as the co-incidence lasts and no longer. But to return: we said political absurdity seemed to be the order of the day. This being the case; it is almost superfluous for us to say, that much of it has fallen under our own observation. But, of all the absurdities, and the sophistries and concealments with which such absurdities and falsehoods are ushered into the world, we have seen none which equals those, contained in an address, in a late number of Niles' Register. This address in headed "POLITICS FOR WORKINGMEN" and, as "that stubborn ancient knave, that reverend braggart" tells us, was composed on the fourth of July. What political sabbath breaking! To spend the sabbath of freedom in an attempt to destroy the principles which were on that day avowed and published to the world.

If we should trespass upon the patience of our readers, by the length of our remarks and the minuteness of our details, our apology will be found in the importance of the subject. In the course of our remarks we may speak of other matters than those contained in the address now under consideration, but they have so close a connection that we could not well speak of the one without adverting to the other. We shall attempt to unfold some of Mr. Niles' sophistries and to expose them in their nude and hideous deformities. This may be thought the height of presumption;—*he* having grown grey in the chair Editorial—*we* just fledging. But be this as it may, we shall not be deterred from the attempt by it, no more than we will be by the affected contempt with which *he* treats all those who happen not to agree with him in his system of plundering the commercialist and agriculturist.

The address commences with this important admission: "There is a manifest desire in many to reduce the grade of these (the WORKINGMEN) in society, and to stint the comforts which honest industry enjoys; a conspiracy of the influential few against the divided and undisciplined many." Yes, there is truly an unholy desire in many to "stint the comforts which honest industry enjoys." There is an attempt by "the influential few"—the rich manufacturers of the North to "stint the comforts" which the honest planter, the laboring farmer, the poor day laborer, the poor weatherbeaten tar, the hardy but needy fishermen, and in a word which the whole of our agricultural and commercial population, enjoy. These latter are the undisciplined many. And in Mr. Niles' own language they "*can* command at the ballot box" and we will add we hope that they *will* command at the ballot-box. Wo! unto Mr. Niles—wo! unto the American System—wo! unto the rich and "influential few"—when they *do* command. In vain, *then* may say this old dotard "have I labored to advance the interests of those of my *own class* for thirty years." The interests of his own class will be found as nothing when compared to the interests of the great body of the farmers and other hard WORKINGMEN, and they will not be advanced at the expence of the interests of the latter.

After making use of some unintelligible jargon about independence, a thing about which he knows nothing, he says he will shew what the framers of our constitution meant by the words "*life, liberty* and *the pursuit* of happiness" but more particularly the latter. Like a skilful Rhetorician he sets about it with this insincere prefaratory remark: "I am not about to enter upon speculative discussions. I am not fitted for them either by education or by habit—both which are plain, indeed." He not fitted for speculative discussions! In God's name what is he fitted for, then? For nothing. This must be the case, if he is not fitted for speculative discussions, which is the only thing he has been engaged in for "THIRTY YEARS." He adds "I would rather chop wood than chop logic." What a shallow device! In order to prepossess the laboring people in his favor so as to get for his obnoxious opinions an attentive hearing he pretends to have "chopped wood." No doubt he has chopped it with his *pen*, but never we expect with his *axe*. Well would it have been for the American people if he had chopped wood instead of logic. We will drop this electioneering paragraph and go on to the next. "We claim no monopolies—we ask no exclusive privileges—but, being by far a majority we claim the natural and reasonable power ☞ so to mould the Government ☜ as may best, *in our own opinion*, promote the general welfare." How truly insincere and false is the above paragraph. We must be indulged, if we should devote to this more room than its importance at first glance seems to demand. We will take it piece meal "we claim no monopolies." Is this the fact? How can this be reconciled with the high duties which are laid upon imposts, for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer of the North? Do not these duties create a monopoly? He will say no, because we of the South have the same privilege. It is granted that we are permitted to manufacture and a wonderful privilege it is! We are not calculated for a manufacturing people—Agriculture suits us best—and we wish to pursue our happiness in the way we think best—we do not wish to have our capital and labor forced into any particular channel. If by planting cotton and sending it out to the market of the world, we can get a good price for it in manufactured goods, cheaper than we can afford to make them ourselves shall we not be permitted to do so? Is it wisdom—is it in accordance with that liberty and that constitution which were bequeathed us by our sires, for our Representatives in Congress to say that we shall follow this or that pursuit? Suppose one of our Representatives were to say that it is better for my constituents to grow tobacco than to grow cotton and that he wanted a law passed for the purpose of compelling them to abandon cotton and to raise tobacco. What would the people think—what would his constituents think? Why they would be very apt to think him a fool or madman who was meddling with that—about which he knew nothing and with which he had no right to interfere, and by consequence they would soon vacate his seat. Yet this has been done for the last seven years. It is true that they have not prohibited us from raising cotton but they have compelled us to manufacture our own goods, or to give a premium to those who do manufacture them. And yet such men are suffered to retain their seats in Congress. Why is it? Is it because a majority of the people are in favor of restrictions on our commerce? No. But they keep their seats by "a conspiracy of the influential few against the divided and undisciplined many." These few blind the people. They work upon their native love of country. They tell them that a duty on imposts for the protection of the manufacturer makes us independent. That we will not be dependant upon foreign countries, for our necessaries. If an Editor can publish a paper and barter it for corn at a price less than that at which he could afford to raise corn himself, is he dependant on the farmer—would he be more independent if he raised the corn himself? We trust no one will say so. Neither is the farmer dependant on the Editor because he gives him corn for a newspaper at a price less than that at which he could afford to have it printed himself. Just so with the planter and the foreign manufacturer. The planter sells the manufacturer a bag of cotton and gets manufactured goods at a price less than that at which he could afford to make them himself and the manufacturer gets his price for his goods and gets cotton cheaper than he could afford to raise it. The planter is no less independent than if he had manufactured the goods himself. Thus much for the assertion that the manufacturers of the North are not monopolists.

We will now take up the latter clause of the sentence "but being by far a majority we claim the natural and reasonable right to exercise our power ☞ so to mould the Government ☜as *in our own opinion* may best promote the general welfare!" They have the power and they will mould the government to advance their own interests. Here is a Confession, at once that they are not authorised by the constitution, to lay duties for the protection of one branch of industry to the destruction of another, but says Mr. Niles we will "mould the government" to suit our own convenience. Is there any tyranny more hateful, more provoking or more insolent than that of such a majority? It is not a majority of numbers but it is a majority of influence, which influence riches and zeal has given them. They deceive the poor laborer, in order to get his vote or if they cannot do this they threaten—they bribe him, this is the way that they command at "the ballot box." They employ a number of poor men whose subsistence is derived for themselves, their wives, and their little ones from their labor and this subsistence they will take from the mouths of the almost famished children if their fathers do not vote as they are desired. This is no fiction. It is fact. You all must have observed that the poor laborer who is dependant upon his employer for his daily subsistence invariably votes as that employer wishes him. Here, it is true we see but little of it—we see enough however to prove its truth. But in the manufacturing States where hundreds and hundreds of men are employed by one capitalists—by one manufacturer it may be seen in all its disgusting odiousness. And that is the way, in which the majority of which Mr. Niles speaks is obtained and by which his party will "mould the government at their will." It is time for the patriot to reflect.—It is time for him who loves his country to make an exertion—such pampered vain-boasting aristocrats must be put down. It is time for the friends of free trade and the constitution to rally around it—to preserve it from the ruthless attacks of these moulders. Let every friend of his country rally round "the ballot box" and repel the insolent invasion of our constitutional liberty.

We must lay Mr. Niles on the shelf until next week, when we may again take him down.

* * *

MANIFESTATION of Public SENTIMENT.

The last anniversary of our independence was celebrated in different parts of the Country with the usual demonstrations of patriotick joy. The character of the times has made this last celebration more than usually interesting. The great change which our government is undergoing.—The new, forced and dangerous constructions which have been put upon our constitution by the avaricious and greedy—the aristocrats and enemies of democracy and which threaten so much to the Union of the States have made it interesting. And if toasts be any indication of popular feeling, enmity to such constructions has increased to an extent which ought to cause the friends of the System to pause. It is time for them to reflect upon the dangerous consequences which their course may bring down upon us.—It is time for them to list to the complaints of freemen struggling for the maintenance of their liberties and the principles upon which they are held.—It is time for them to listen to the warning voice of patriotism.—They have given a great shock to the Union.—The patriot has felt it—he has trembled for his country—he still trembles lest it may be repeated. But if they should disregard all this manifestation of public sentiment and should still go on in their cool calculating and unhallowed attempts to destroy our constitutional liberties and to sever the bonds which hold together the different parts of our once glorious and happy Union, let the vengeance of heaven abide upon them. In vain will they attempt to impute the act to the South—In vain will they say the act was committed—the union was dissolved by southern traitors—in vain will they, then, call the overwrought patriotism of the south treason. *They* will be the *Traitors*. *They* will have to answer for the suicidal act—the finger of execration will be pointed to them by our descendants—on their foreheads will be inscribed the word TREASON in large capitals with so indelible an impression that it will only be wiped off—it will only be forgotten when the song of some future bard in praise of our once happy land shall sink and die away and the recital of our former greatness shall be left to tradition. Then indeed the act may perchance be placed to the account of other characters than the friends of the Tariff. But we will no longer indulge in such a gloomy prospective but we will look forward to better times. We will look forward to the speedy redress of the grievances of the South and the reunion of the feelings of the Southern and the Northern, the Eastern and Western portions of our population.—When "equal and impartial justice to all" the citizens of our country shall be the motto of the Congress of the United States. When this day arrives we may all again be a prosperous, united and happy people—United together in the bonds of fellowship and brotherly love.

* * *

☞ We must return our sincere thanks to our friends, for the lively interest they have taken, in our behalf, since the sole management of this paper, has devolved on us. And we hope by a straight forward and independent course to merit a continuance of their good feelings towards us. We will, at the same time remind them that, as Mr. Jones, our former Copartner, is expected to return to this place, in a few weeks, for the purpose of making a final settlement with us, it will be necessary for our patrons to settle up their accounts with **JONES & CRAIGE.** In order that as many as feel disposed to extend to us a helping hand, in this our time of need, may be able to do so, we will enclose to each one, the amount of his debt. We have been compelled to adopt this course by nothing short of absolute necessity. Mr. Jones, on his return, will want his portion of the proceeds of our last year's labor and we will be unable to give it to him, unless our patrons are prompt in the settlement of their accounts. We hope that after we get a little better start we shall be enabled to get along without being reduced to the necessity of *dunning*.

* * *

☞ The Clay presses, with their usual want of adherence to the truth, say that the toasts drank at the late celebration of our independence, indicate a great falling off in the Jackson ranks. We say this is not the fact. It is true that a horde of reformed clerks who were defaulters to the government, met in Washington for the purpose of venting their spleen against Genl. Jackson for turning them out of office and that they did vent it and that in a way which must make every honorable friend of Mr. Clay's blush. The toasts were such as might have been expected from such rowdies.

* * *

☞ We have looked with anxiety for an account of the Charleston celebrations, but if we except the sketches which we have seen in some of the papers we have looked in vain, we have received no Charleston paper containing a full account of the proceedings. But from what we can learn both of the celebrations were altogether worthy of the city of Charleston.

* * *

☞ *The Crops.*—Never have the citizens of this section of country, had more reason to thank divine providence for a good season and plentiful Crops than at present.

* * *

Mr. Randolph the acting secretary of war has resigned his office.

☞ Delegates have been appointed by both the parties in [illegible] by the citizens of James city [illegible] to the Anti-Tariff convention, which has been proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the thirtieth of September. We are glad to see this, and we hope that the friends of the constitution and free trade wherever they may be, whether in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, may go and do likewise. Will the citizens of North Carolina not arouse themselves? Will they not lend their efforts to the destruction of such a system? We hope they will. We hope the freemen of Rowan will set the good example and that it will be followed by the citizens of every county in the State.

* * *

☞ We are glad to see that the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal have again been able to issue their paper. We hope that their late losses by the fire, will create a feeling in their behalf, which will operate to the more extensive circulation of their paper.

* * *

CAMP MEETING.

A camp meeting will be held at Statesville, in the Iredell circuit, on the 14th August and one at Fulton, on the 28th August, in the Salisbury circuit. 81

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☞ Lewis Cass, Govenor of Michigan, has been appointed Secretary of War.

* * *

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Celebration of Independence at WILKESBORO'.

According to previous arrangements, a large number of the people of Wilkes county assembled, at the Court-House, on the 4th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the fifty fifth anniversary of our national independence. Maj. Wm. C. Emmit acted as Marshal of the day, assisted by Col. John J. Bryan as deputy Marshal. A detachment from Capt. Andrew Patterson's Troop of Cavalry superintended the firing of the usual salutes. The procession was formed at 11 o'clock under the direction of the Marshal and his deputy, and marched to the Court-House attended by a small but select band of music. The Declaration of Independence was read by James H. Norwood, Esq. An oration was then delivered by Col. Saml. F. Patterson who in a clear and forcible manner took a rapid and distinct view of the subjects connected with our national independence. The company again formed a procession and marched to the Hotel of Maj. G. Massy where they sat down to a handsome and plentiful entertainment furnished for the occasion. The venerable Genl. William Lenoir now in the 81st year of his age, a revolutionary Hero—and one of the survivors of the celebrated King's Mountain Battle in which he held a Captain's command, was present and president of the day, assisted by Genl. Edmund Jones.—Col. John Martin, Col. H. Brown and and Maj. John Findley as Vice-Presidents. After the cloth was removed the following regular and volunteer toasts were drank by the company:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The 4th of July 1776*....The brilliant sun of that day breaking through the midst of despotism hath enlightened the world, discovering to the citizen his rights, and to Tyrants the boundary of their power. 3 Cheers.

2. *The Constitution of the United States*......A sublime record of the rights of man to which the oppressed nations of the world are pointing as the star of hope: May it not be misconstrued to confer unlimited power nor tortured to mean nothing.

3. *The United States of America*....May the perpetuity of their Union resemble the Philosophers march up the circle ever progressive and without end. 3 Cheers.

4. The memory of Washington.

5. *The President of the United States*.....The world can give no higher station. 3 Cheers:

6. *The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*....Not dismayed by defeat nor maddened by victory: They proved that to be free a nation need but to will it.

7. *North Carolina*.....The first to declare the principles of '76, her sons will pour their blood as freely to maintain, as their sires did to establish them. 3 Cheers.

8. *Genl. Montfort Stokes*..A patriot of the revolution: appreciating his services, we are happy to reward them. 6 Cheers.

9. *La Fayette*....The Hero of two continents, and for more than half a century of peril a fearless and consistent friend to the rights of man. 5 Cheers.

10. Success to the Poles and Signal defeat to their blood thirsty oppressors. 6 Cheers.

11. The cause of freedom throughout the world and honor to the Patriot wherever he may live or wherever he may die. 3 Cheers.

12. *The liberty of the Press*....The lever which moves from its center the unwieldy mass of civil, religious and political error. 3 Cheers.

13. *The American Fair.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Genl. Wm. Lenoir, President. The citizens of Wilksborough and its vicinity: may their conduct on all similar occasions in future, be as prudent and reputable as it has been on the present.

By Genl. Edmund Jones, 1st V. P. Fayetteville: notwithstanding her late calamitous misfortune, may she become the seat of our future Legislatures.

By Col. John Martin, 2nd V. P. The Tariff: may it speedily be so modified as to cease to oppress agriculture for the benefit of a few manufacturers.

By Col. H. Brown, 3rd V. P. The President of the day: he deserves our thanks for the dignity and ability with which he has presided on the present occasion.

By Majr. John Finley, 4th V. P. Our distinguished fellow citizen Lewis Williams, our late Representative in Congress.

To this compliment Mr. Williams, who was present, replied in a short but neat and appropriate address in which he expressed his grateful sense of the long continued kindness manifested [illegible] by the constituents. [illegible] the survivors of the battle of [illegible] present Mr. Williams concluded by offering the following sentiment.

"The heroes of King's Mountain: we have preserved [illegible] of the Patriots engaged in that brilliant achievement."

By Col. Saml. F. Patterson, Orator of the day. The State of North Carolina: In the language of a distinguished Virginia Senator "she is a star in the political galaxy which has never shed disastrous twilight [illegible] undergone an eclipse."

By Jas. H. Norwood, Esq. The memory of the illustrious author of the declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson.

By Col. Wm. P. Waugh. Internal Improvements: may our next Legislature possess wisdom and firmness to provide ways and means to locate and complete a rail-way from Fayetteville to the Mountains.

By Col. Wm. Hampton. The next Legislature of North Carolina: may it be characterised by wisdom and firmness and may all its measures tend to the prosperity and happiness of the State.

By Dr. Thos. B. Bouchell. The spirit of patriotism of 1776: may it continue to move with the celerity of a modern rail road car until every nation of the Earth shall have a birth day of independence to celebrate.

By Majr. Wm. C. Emmit. Our worthy fellow citizen, the Orator of the day.

By H. M. Stokes, Esq. The Marquiss De Lafayette: the firmest and brightest link in the chain of adamant which fetters the genius of liberty to an earthly throne.

By Dr. J. H. Dogan, of South Carolina. The Constitution of the United States: may it be preserved in its original purity and so construed as to extend equal benefits and impose equal burthens.

By Mr. Smith, of Chapel Hill. North Caroline: although she was among the last to come into the Union she will be the last to go out of it.

By Majr. Wm. Acorum, of South Carolina. The Poles: may they succeed in their attempts to gain their liberty against the grand autocrat of Europe.

By Dr. Wm. L. Austin. The Honl. William Smith, of South Carolina: The radical chief who with perfect consistency and unwavering firmness has supported the state rights doctrine in its original purity inspite of the foul Cover of nullification, the Vice Presidency is the reward a grateful people should willingly bestow upon the "preserver of the Union."

By Majr. L. Hicherson. May the nullifyers of the South be brought to see their error and when they acknowledge it we will receive them as good citizens.

By Dr. C. Morrison. Agriculture, Arts and Science the glory of wisdom, the pride of virtue and the bulwark of liberty.

By Saml. Flemming. The protean doctrine of nullification: baneful in its influence and pernicious in its consequences, from the imbecility of the present administration little can be expected--but may the next characterised by wisdom and firmness brand any man who would advance such doctrine, with the stigma of a traitor and let him go down to the grave cursed and abhored by his country.

By J. H. Norword, Esqr. South Carolina and her distinguished citizen John C. Calhoun.

By Col. Wm. P. Waugh. Our respected fellow citizens from South Carolina who are associated with us on the present occasion, Majr. Aucrum, and Dr. Dogan.

By Mr. M. Chatham. John C. Calhoun: may he be our next President after the present incumbent has served another term.

By J. Vanoy, Esqr. Success to the rail road system.

By Col. John J. Bryan. The Constitution of the United States: may it be like the House built upon a rock around which the winds blew and the rains beat--but it fell not.

By B. F. Martin, Esq. The Statue of Washington: although demolished by the late disastrous fire which consumed our capitol, his memory will forever be cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Mr. J. Pennell. The President of the United States: may his refusing to sign the appropriation Bill to the Maysville and Lexington turnpike company have a happy influence throughout the country.

By Mr. A. Young.

"The Ladies, dear creatures, may they now
and then,
Drink a bumper to liberty as well as the men."

By H. M. Stokes, Esq. Genl. Wm. Lenoir: a patriot of '76 and one of the heroes of Kings Mountain, he has throughout a long life of practical usefulness evinced the most ardent devotion to his country.

By Mr. J. Hacket. His Excellency Montfort Stokes, Governor of North Carolina.

By B. F. Petty. May the time speedily arrive when the national debt will be paid off, and we shall present the spectacle of the most free and happy people upon the Globe.

By Majr. Wm. C Emmit. Our Host Majr. Massy: he deserves our highest approbation for the fine entertainment prepared for this occasion, we wish him a speedy restoration to health.

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☞ The fourth of July was celebrated by the patriotic citizens of Ashe county, at Ashe Court House, where an appropriate and eloquent oration was delivered by Mason R. Lyon, Esq. Its length and our crowded columns compel us to forego the pleasure, we should feel, in laying it before our readers.

* * *

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON DENMARK.

The Commissioners under the treaty with Denmark, for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens for spoliations on our commerce, arrived at Washington this morning, and have taken residence at Gadsby's.

The proceedings are to commence this day at the old Capitol, in pursuance of the adjournment of the commissioners, George Winchester, of Baltimore, William J Duane, of Philadelphia, and —— Hoyt of New-York.

Telegraph

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65tf.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE HERE.

Division Orders.

Head Quarters,
[illegible] 24 July, 1831.

THE 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, will be review'd at the following times and places viz.

The first and second Regiments of Montgomery No. 60 and 61 at Henderson, on Saturday the 10th September.—

The Regiments of Mecklenburg No. 68 and 69 at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 13th September. The Regiment of Cavalry attach'd to the 11th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The Cabarrus Regiment No. 62, at Concord, on Thursday the 15th September. The Salisbury Regiment, No. 63, in Salisbury on Saturday the 17th September.

The Iredell Regiment No. 52 and 89 at Statesville on Tuesday the 20th September. The Mocksville Regiment, No. 64 at Mocksville, on Thursday the 22d of September.

The Stokes Regiment No. 65 and 66, at Germantown on Saturday the 24th September.

The Rockingham Regiment, No. 67 and 91, at Wentworth on Monday 26th September.

The Guilford Regiment No. 57 and 58 at Greensborough on Wednesday the 28th of September.

The Regiment of Cavalry attach'd to the 8th Brigade at Greensborough on the 28th September.---

The Davidson Regiments No. 87 and 88 at Lexington on Friday the 30th September.

It will be expected of Brigadier Generals Bethel, Kerr and Allen, that they attend the Reviewing officers through a part of their respective Brigades. 3t83

By order of Major General
THOMAS G. POLK

ALBERT TORRENCE, } *Aid-de-Camps.*
THOMAS B. SMARTT. }

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity Spring Term 1831.

JAMES MOSS, John Moss for himself and as guardian of Archibald Moss an infant under the age of twentyone years, Elizabeth Moss, widow of Robert Moss, dec. for herself and as guardian of Franklin Moss, Sarah Anne Moss, Robert Moss, Whitson Moss, Eliza Moss and Jane Moss infants under the age of twenty one years, Bushrod Lilly and his wife Hannah *vs* Willis Williams and his wife Mary. Petition for the Sale of lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Willis Williams and his wife Mary Williams tenants in common in right of the said Mary Williams of one share of the land prayed to be sold in the petition, and mentioned as defendants in the petition are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury for six weeks requiring said Willis Williams and his wife Mary to appear at the court house in Lawrenceville on the next Term of our court, on the first Monday in September next and answer or plead to said petition otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and decree entered accordinly. 6t86

J. L. GAINES *c. m. e.*

Boarding.

M. M. M'CULLOCH, having removed to the new and elegant building of Col. Wm. Nixon, on the corner of King and Market st's., would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons, that he will open a

Private Boarding House,

on the 1st of June. Mrs. M'Culloch will take charge of the house and solicits a share of the patronage so liberally given her formerly.

Private families can be accomodated.

June 25 3t83

Notice.

IN persuance of a deed of trust executed by Nicholas Wycough Sen'r. to me the 10th Day Jan'y, 1829 to secure a debt to John J. Shuford of nine hundred Dollars and upwards, I shall sell at John I Shufords store on the 22 day of August next a valuable tract of land, containing three hundred and fortynine acres be the same more or less lying on Mountain Creek adjoining John D. Abernathy's forge tract of land in the County of Lincoln and State of North Carolina, July the 15th, 1831. ALEX'R. M CORKLE.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

4t84

Beaver Creek School.

ASHE COUNTY N. C.

THIS institution is situated about three miles from Ashe Court House, in a pleasant neighborhood, where board can be obtained for from 50cts. to $1,00 per week. To those who have visited this county, it is needless to mention, that it is one of the most pleasant retreats in the State, during the warm months of the year. Scholars attending this school will have strict attention paid to them, in regard to their morals as well as to the different branches of education, they may study.

The rudiments of Reading, English Grammer, Geography &c. &c. are taught in this school. There are no vacations during the warm months.

M. R. LYON.

July 6th, 1831. 4t84

Valuable lands for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale several valuable tracts of land, adjoining each other, in the County of Burke, on the south side of the Catawba River, four miles below lovelady ford and one mile below Morganton. There is much good bottom and meadow lands in the above tracts and also a good summer range for cattle. The above tracts contain about twelve hundred acres, one hundred of which is cleared and is bottom land. There are two good dwelling houses, with all the necessary out houses, on the said lands and also a good site for water works. The above lands will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

SHEPHERD BOWMAN,
JOSHUA BALLEW.

July 19th, 1831. 4t84

To Gold-Miners.

STONE CUTTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform *GOLD MINERS* OWNERS of *MILLS* and the public, generally, that he carries on the stone cutting business in all its various branches at his residence 7 miles south of Salisbury. His stones shall be made of the best grit in the State, agreably to directions, on the shortest notice, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none. The subscriber also, has on hand, now, a few Erastres beds made of good grit and in a superior style of workmanship which he will sell on accommodating terms

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

June 25th 1831. 77tf

☞ The Miner's and Farmer's Journal is requested to give the above four insertions and to forward the account to this office.

Horace H. Beard, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th 1831.

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

Bible Cause.

THE Tenth annual meeting of the Iredell county Bible Society will take place in Statesville, on Thursday the 4th of August. The Rev. Stephen Frontis will deliver the anniversary discourse, the report of the Board of managers will be read, and probably some addresses made. A general and punctual attendance of members and friends is respectfully solicited. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD, *Presd.*
Iredell Co. B. S.

July 5th 1831. 4t82

JULIUS J. REEVES.

IS now receiving and opening at his New Store Rocky Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan and Reeves; an elegant assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and

GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Purchasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L. Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 3m82

May 2 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his abscence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his abscence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Tailoring business.

THE subscribers respecfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and surrounding country, that they continue to carry on the tailoring business, at their old stand, in the town of Concord, N. C. in all its various branches. They will cut and make garments, in the most durable manner, on the shortest notice at low prices and agreably to the latest fashions in the Northern cities, as they receive them regularly whenever a change takes place. Country produce will be taken in pay for work, at cash prices. They thank their friends for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage, by doing good fashionable work, at reduced prices. 2m87

GEORGE & JAS. KLUTTS.

Concord, Cabarrus Co. July 11, 1831.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

April 1st, 1831. 65t90

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

May term, 1831.

HARRISON M. WAUGH *vs* Wm. W. Shepperd: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 6t82

Test, JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d.c.*

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

POETRY.

POLONIUS' ADVICE TO HIS SON.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment [ware
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledged comrade. Be-
Of entrance to a quarrel: but, being in,
Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:
Take each man's censure but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaims the man; [tion
And they in France, of the best rank and sta-
Are most select and generous chief in [that.
Neither a borrower, nor a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all,—To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Farewell; my blessing season this in thee!

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the P. Office in Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st day of July 1831.

Miles Abernathy 2
John Anderson
Christopher Arney
Jacob Aurnt
Thomas C. Bleckly
Robert Brown
Jonas Bradshaw
David Bailey
John Beattie
Mathias Barringer
Mary Baker
Aaron Bumgarner
Jacob Burns
Joseph Brevard
Brigadier Gen'l of the 10th Brigade
Clerk of Lincoln Superior Court
Elizabeth Carpenter
David Chester
William Carrol
Thomas Carpenter
Col. of Cavalry 10th Brigade
Col. of the 70th Reg.
Peter Dunn
Andrew L. Davis
Philip Dilliner
Jonathan Eaton
William Edwards
Enos Erwin
John Farrow
Diloma Francis 2
John Fronabarger
John Fry
James Fisher
John Glen
Mary Grissum
Benj. F. Huggins
David Haase
James Hansell 2
Jacob Haase
Philip Hines
George Hudspeth
John Jonas
Elisha Ingram
Simon Killian
Sarah Kiser
Susana Lantz
John G. Lantz
John Lovesy
Isaac Lorance
Edward Lewis
Mr. Motz
Edward M'Grath
Mr. M'Emon
John Meek
Christy Mauney
Thomas Martin
Daniel G. M'Daniel
Anderson Mathews
John Neel
Robert Neel
Robert Oates
Edwin F. Phelps
Michael Quickel
Hugh Quin
Reuben H. Reynolds
Juda Rabb
Franklin Reinhardt
William Rutledge
John C. Rutledge
Michael Rudasill
George Stearns
Ezekeil Sullavin
Isaac Suggs
Eli Smyre
Michael Shierman
Michael Sommerrow 2
Edward Sanders
Nancy Westen
James Witherspoon
Isaac White
Winston Wood
David Whetstine
David Zimmerman

3t81 CHARLES C. HENDERSON *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAIMING in the Post-Office at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1831.

Alexander Tate
Barbour Thos.
Barnhart John
Bailey Martha
Brown John H.
Beck Nicholas
Boroman Sherwood
Branch Stephen
Brown William
Bean John
Bowman Groves
Coffey Reuben
Carlton Tho's. 2
Colbut John 2
Couly John W.
Clark Wm.
Craig Dr. J. W.
Col. of 80th Reg.
Col. of 81st Reg.
Col. of 82nd Reg.
Col. of Cavalry 15th Brigade
Dixon Jas. W.
Day John
Dixon Charles W.
Davis Jas.
Duckworth Jona. Jr.
England Rev. Jas.
Gillespie David
Gwin Jane
Greenlee, Avery &co.
Huggins John
Higgins Mills
Huntley Isaac
Harshaw Joshua
Hood Jas.
Howard Joseph
Justice Peter
Jackson Rev. Wm. J.
John Mrs. Mary E.
Kibler Martin
Kibler David P.
Keating Wm. H.
Long Jas.
Lavender Wm.
Mull Barbary
Martin Jas. D.
McGimsey Dr. J. W. P.
McKenzie Martha
Miller Hiram
Mitchell Jno. 2
Moore Elenden
Montgomey David
McFarland Benj.
Pearson Jno.
Poor Edwin
Pluss Jno. Jr.
Presnall Gabriel
Robertson Zedekiah
Raines Charles R.
Rust Wm.
Spray Jno.
Stanly Joel
Smith Jacob
Smith Henry
Simpson Joseph 2
Smith Asa
Salmon Henry
Swan Jno. B.
Staney Daniel
Stillwell Jacob
Snell Hawlin V.
Secretary Rising Sun Lodge No, 100
Thompson Jno.
Tuneuoin Peter
Wagly Sarah
Webb Thos.
Winkler David T.
Yarborough Moses

3t81 R. C. PEARSON, *P. M.*

Sale Postponed.

THE SALE of the valuable Property which was to take place the 5th instant, at the residence of the late Capt. C Lippard's dec'd, is deferred until Friday the 29th instant, when it will positively take place.

CHARLES K. LIPPARD.

July 4th 1831. 3t81

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1831.

A. Area
Rich'd. Allman
Jno. Andrew
Mrs. Martin Alexander
Jno. M. Alexander
Miss Henerietta Alexander
Miss Elizabeth Bradshaw
George Barringer
Jno. M. Barringer
Jno. Benson
Nathaniel Benham
Jesse D. Burkhead
John Bruster
David H. Bryan
John Black
Jas. S. Burkhead
Charles Bain
John Brown
Mrs. Sarah Bradshaw
Simon Bass
David Coulter
Geo. Curzine
Christopher Carlton
Fedrick Cheek
Elijah Davis
Jas. N. Davis
Sam'l Erwin
Joseph Eagle
Tho's. Erwin
John Fagot
Ja's. C. Fraizer
Joseph Flinn 2
Geo. Goodman
Nelson Goodnight 2
Dan'l Hill
Wm. G. Harris
Jno. [illegible]
Jacob Hagler
Archibald Houston 3
Joseph Howal
John W. Hilton
J. G. Heartsell
Dan'l. Icehour
Allen Johnson
Marcus Keiser 2
Lewis B. Krimminger
Rich'd. King 2
Rob't Kirkpatrick
John Long 2
Christopher Lefler
Jas. Littleton
Wm. Lowder
Jas. G. McPheeters 2
Jacob Moose
P. H. Moore
Sarah C. McKinly 2
Tho's. Motly
Stephen McKinly
Collin McKay
Moses McKinly
Jonathan Murrey
Jas. McAchern
Jacob Misenhamer
Dorcas McOmons
Jno. W. Means
Tobias Misenhamer

3t81 D. STORKE, *P. M.*

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.

A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

Dr. N. E. McClelland

RESPETFULLY informs the citizens of Wilksboro' and the adjacent, country, that he has located himself in Wilksboro, for the purpose of practising the various branches of his profession, viz: Pactice of *Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetricks.* He may be found at his residence at all times, except when on professional business; and he hopes by assiduous attention to his profession to merit a share of the public patronage. 76tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April 1st* 1828. 11

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New-York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. cas fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for Gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Callicoes, rich painted Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Muslins, Mourning Battest, Pink and Straw col'd. do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marceline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Ponge, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crape, Dichine and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gauze Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gauze Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, floss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

SilkFur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 70tf

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 22d 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Beef! Beef!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER

July 2, 1831. 78tf

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who haye tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading with, or harboring my wife Polly as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and will enforce the law against any person who harbors her, as she has left my bed and board without any cause. WYLIE SWINK.

July 15th, 1831. 3t82

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor.*

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

[illegible]

Mrs. E[illegible] Archibald
Rev. Joshua Bethel
Samuel Brookings
William Butler
Roland Bennett
Thos. S. Boyd
William Brown
Reid'd. F. Bomby
Mrs. Eliz. Bracady
Charles Barringer
Colo. of the 82 Reg.
David Conaghamir
Clerk of the County Court
David Cornelson
David Prickert
John F. Cooke
William F. Cowan
Dr. R. H. Cowan
A. F. Caldwell
Thomas Chelly
Mrs. M. C Davidson
Rev. Thos. Espy
Joseph Eidson
Ira Fitzgerald
Henry Folick
John Graham
James B. Gracy
Mrs. Zilpha Gould
Alfred Guy
David Gray
Alexander Hall
Samuel Houston
Joseph Houston
Simon Harrington
John Houpt
Maxwell Hall 2.
Josiah Hall 2.
Hugh Jones
Thomas Lock
Zacariah Linney 2.
John Lock
Henry E. Lollar
Miss Ann Matthews
Miss C. Masters
[illegible]
David Morrow
Isaac Marshall
John Moffat Esq.
John Morrison Sr.
Adam Moore
John McEwen
William McKenny
Duncan McBride
W. H. McLelland
James Macunigum
John A. McDonald
James Orten
Sarah Poston
Robert Potts
William Pales
Maj. William Potts
Rev. William Quillian
Hosea Redmond or
Howel Barker
Tho's. Rutherford
Thomas Reid
Horace Rowsee
Henry Smith
Prudence H. Stevenson
Jeremiah Sloan
William Summers
Ira Summers
John Sigmond
John Stuart
Messrs. Shuford and Turner
John Tanner
Edward Turner
Jacob Thomas
Robert Torrentine
John M. Waugh 2
Mrs. Polly Waddle
Olivia or Aquilla Williams
James White
James Walker 2
William Ward
David Watson
Rev. A. Watts.

3t82 W. KERR, *P. M.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she continues to entertain Boarders and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12t89

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having purchased the house and lot in the Town of Wadesboro' recently owned by Mr. Asa Hubbard Junr. has opened the same under the superintendance and control of *Mr. Thomas Waddle Junr.* for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. He solicits Public Patronage and will endeavour to give general satisfaction. 75tf

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Anson County, June 2d 1831

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28th 1831.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. *Ex'r*

May, 19*th* 1831. 3mt85

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

SCHUYLER'S

Palaces of Fortune

BROADWAY UNDER THE NEW MARBLE

MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK.

AT which place has been sold within a few months past more prizes than at any office in the United States and among them the following very lately in whole Tickets distributed in all parts of the United States

$30.000 $25.000
20.000 15.000
12.500 10.000
&C. &C

a few months ago a $10,000 prize sent by mail to a gentleman in Vermont another $10,000 to Virginia and a few weeks since the whole of $5000 to North Carolina. For the information of those residing in the country I give a list of the Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries next to be drawn the respective drawings of which will be published in this paper.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign

June 22—Regular Class 6—48 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals are

$30.000 $10.600
2 of 3.000, 2 of 2.500
2 of 2.000, 2 of 1.5000
5 of 1.000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10.

June 29, Extra 17—36 *No. Lottery—5 drawn ballots* $15,000, *Tickets* $4.

July 6, Class 7, 48 *No. 6 drawn* $15000 $5000 *Tickets.* $5.

☞ ANOTHER MAMMOTH ☜

July 13, Extra 18 Capitals

$50.000 $40.000
80 000 20 000
10.000 5.880
&c. &c. &c.

36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots exactly an even chance for a prize. Packages of wholes containing 12 Tickets $192 do. of Halves $96 do. of quaters $48 single Tickets $16 shares in proportion Packages in this Lottery must draw back at least one half in prizes and stand a chance for all the Brilliant Capitals—my country friends are requested to write in time as tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last mammoth in which many of my patrons were disappointed in consequence of their orders not arriving in season.

July 20, Extra 19—36 No. 6 drawn $20 000 $10,000 Tickets $5

July 27, Extra 20 66 No. 9 drawn $40,000 $10,000 Tickets $10 lowest prize $12—22 in a package.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries must be addressed to ANTHONY H. SCUYLER New York who pays particular attention to orders from abroad having *two* special Licenses from the State authority, with the necessary bonds, securities &c. Those who would like tickets in the above or in any of our Lotteries need not be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers Messrs Yates and M'Intyre; also to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond Va. Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The "Lottery Herald" containing the drawing and other matter is published by the subscriber every evening of the drawing, and sent regularly if requested to all who deal with me—*gratis*—when one or more tickets are ordered the postage need not de paid, Bank notes current in any part of the United States, will be received by me for tickets at par—a discount of 5 per cent is made to those who purchase packages of me. Address, ANTHONY H. SCUYLER.

78tf *New York.*

Bank notes current in any part of the United States taken at par for Tickets—when more than one ticket is ordered the postage need not be paid—those who prefer it to save postage will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail and the orginal tickets will be sealed up, deposited in the Bank and held subject to the disposal of the owners—this plan though generally adopted by my customers is not followed without *express orders*

The "Lottery Herald" is published by the subscriber every evening of the drawing—the Herald contains the official drawing, schemes of Lotteries soon to be drawn—a complete list of all the Broken Banks in the United States, correct Price current—and a large quantity of Reading matter original and select. Terms $3 per annum in advance—but is sent *gratis* to all who deal with Schuyler.

Please be particular to address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York*